TENTH STREET DUMP/ JUNKYARD

OKLAHOMA

EPA ID# OKD980620967

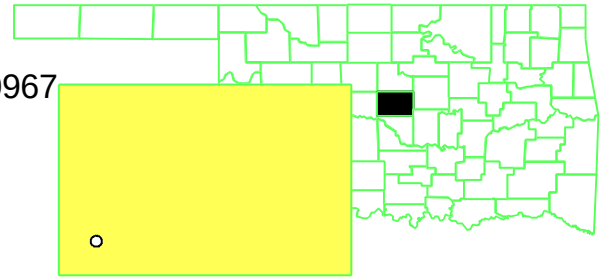
REGION 6

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06

Oklahoma County

Oklahoma City

Updated: November 1, 2002



Other Names:
Frazier Pit

Site Description

Location:
- ! 3200 N.E. Tenth Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Population:
- ! 1,000 people live within one mile of the site.

Setting:
- ! Industrial area
- ! Nearest drinking water well is 0.25 miles from the site.
- ! 3.5 acres
- ! Former salvage yard, city landfill and automobile junkyard.

Hydrology:
- ! The site rests on unconsolidated Quaternary Alluvium deposits of the North Canadian River.
- ! Underlying the Alluvium is the Garber-Wellington formation.
- ! The Hennessey shale, usually stratigraphically positioned between the Alluvium and Garber-Wellington, is not present beneath the site.

Present Status and Issues

! The site is in operation and maintenance phase.

! A Five-Year Review was completed on September 27, 2001. The five-year reviews ensure that selected remedies remain protective of human health and the environment where hazardous substances remain onsite.

! The next Five-Year Review will be conducted in 2006.

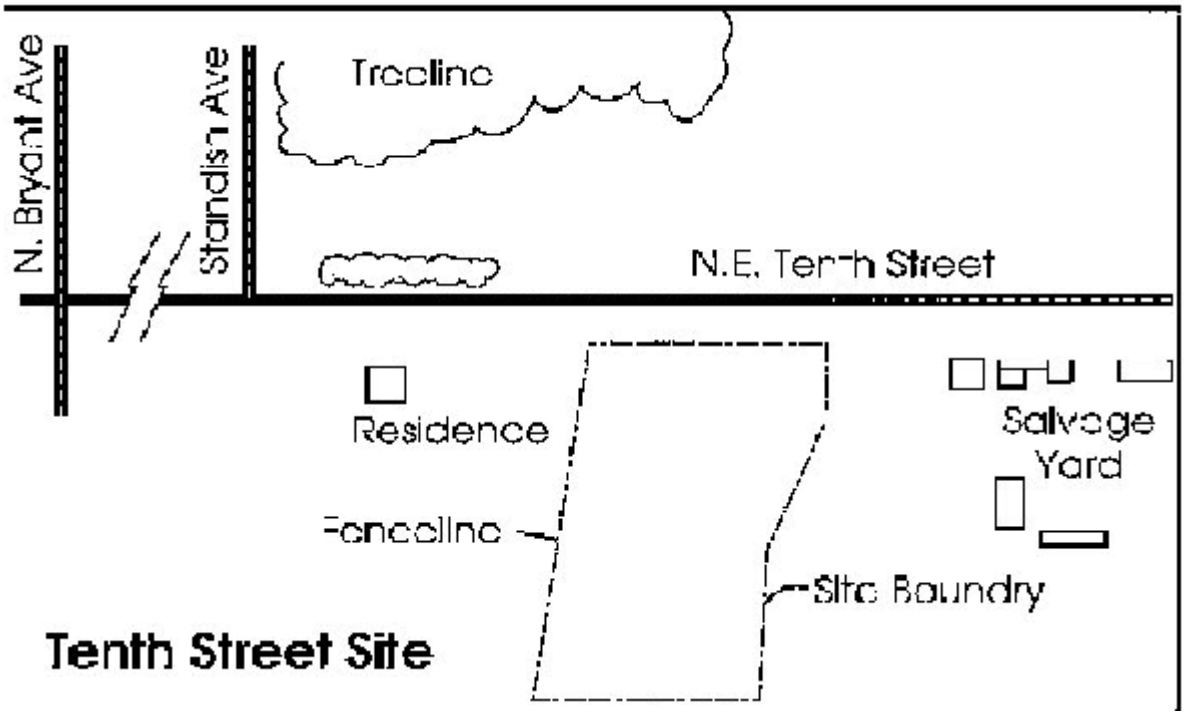
Wastes and Volumes

! Principal pollutants are Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) - Maximum 1,700 parts per million (ppm) in soils (not detected in ground water)
! Volume is approximately 9800 cubic yards of soil and debris

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Site HRS Score: 30987
Proposed Date: 1/22/87
Final Date: 7/22/87
NPL Update: No. 6

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

! City operated the site as a landfill: 1950 - 1954.
! 1959-1979 used as a privately owned salvage yard accepting paint thinners, used tires, old transformers, etc.
! The majority of the site is owned by Oklahoma County and the rest of the site is owned by 3 individual private landowners.
! In August 1985, EPA removed drums of solvents and oils, removed junk cars, regraded and placed a temporary cap on the site, fenced the site, and posting warning signs.
! No potentially responsible parties (PRPs), who were willing or able to perform remediation, were

found; EPA conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study from October 1988 through September 1990.

- EPA re-evaluated the remedy due to technical problems with dechlorination in 1992.
- A new remedy was selected in Summer 1993, including containment of PCB-contaminated soil in place (in situ) by constructing a permanent cap over the site.
- The Army Corps of Engineers completed design of the remedy in the Fall of 1994.
- Remedial action, capping in place, began April 1995 and was completed in January 1996.
- The project is in the operation and maintenance phase under State management since 1996..
- The Preliminary Close Out Report was issued in June 1996.
- The Remedial Action Completion Report was issued in January 1997.
- The Final Close Out Report was approved in July 1997.
- The EPA proposed that the site be deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) in a Notice of Intent to Delete, published in the Federal Register on May 1, 2000. No comments were received during the 30-day public comment period, which closed May 31, 2000. The Notice to Delete was signed on September 29, 2000, and published in the Federal Register on November 21, 2000 [FR Vol. 65, No. 225, Pg. 69883-884]

Health Considerations:

- Potential for direct contact with contaminated soils on-site and migration due to erosion of site soils.

Record of Decision

Signed: September 28, 1990
Amended: September 30, 1993

- Original remedy included on-site Chemical Dechlorination and disposal on-site of the treated material.
- Amended remedy replaced chemical dechlorination with on-site capping.

Other Remedies Considered	Reason Not Chosen
1. No action	**Not adequately protective, does address contaminants above 25 ppm PCBs.**
2. On-site Incineration	**More costly than proposed plan without significantly higher benefits.**
3. Off-site Incineration	**Order of magnitude higher cost than other alternatives.**
4. Off-site Land Disposal	**Not a treatment alternative; costs are similar to treatment alternatives.**
5. Capping	**Site in 100-year floodplain; does not eliminate long-term maintenance or reduce toxicity or volume of waste.**

Capping was re-selected as the site remedy in a September 1993 ROD amendment; the ROD amendment was necessary due to failure of dechlorination at other sites and reluctance of the State to provide 10% matching funds.

Community Involvement

- Community Involvement Plan: Developed 6/89, revised 2/91
- Open houses and workshops: 7/90, 3/91, 8/91, 12/94, 6/95, 2/96
- Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and Public Meeting: 8/90 (original ROD), 8/93 (amended ROD)
- Original ROD Fact Sheet: 10/90; 12/93 (Amended ROD)
- Milestone Fact Sheets: 10/88, 5/89, 9/89, 5/90, 8/90, 11/90, 12/94, 6/95, 2/96
- Citizens on site mailing list: 110
- Constituency Interest: Ground water contamination, containing untreated waste on-site
- Site Repository: Ralph Ellison Library, 2000 Northeast 23, Oklahoma City, OK 73111

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: 02/89
- Letters of Intent Received:
  1) Garden Community Environmental Citizens Group (GCECG) - 04/21/89
- Final Application Received: 04/24/90
- Grant Awards: 09/27/90, 03/08/95
- Budget Periods: 10/01/90-09/30/93, 10/01/93-09/30/96
- Grantee: Garden Community Environmental Citizens Group
  Nanna Mason, Chairperson
  Oklahoma City, OK
- Technical Advisor: Tetrahedron, Inc., Baltimore, MD
- Current Status: TAG closed 12/12/97.

Contacts

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Bartolome J. Cañellas, 214/665-6662, Mail Sta. 6SF-LP
- **Region 6 Ombudsman (EPA):** Arnold Ondarza, 1-800/533-3508, Mail Sta. 6SF
- **State Contact:** Dennis Datin, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, 405/702-5125
- **Community Involvement (EPA):** Donn Walters, 214/665-6483, Mail Sta. 6SF-AP
- **Attorney (EPA):** Tracy Sheppard, 214/665-8018, Mail Sta. 6RC-S
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Roberta Hirt, 214/665-8079, Mail Sta. 6SF-LT
- **Prime Contractor:** In-house EPA RI/FS; RD-URS (Contractor);
  U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE); RD/RA

Benefits

- Approximately 9,800 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil were capped. The cap provides a permanent barrier preventing exposure to the underlying PCBs by direct human contact. The barrier which is constructed of impermeable materials also prevents rainwater from percolating through the contaminated soils leaching PCBs into the ground water.